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15:1 ~~that case~~
The stomach ~~in this case~~ becomes the
last retreat of morbid excitement, in
many diseases, as I shall very hereafter
in describing the manner in which
death ~~is~~ takes place. Most commonly
this excitement discovers itself in Sick-
-ness & vomiting, but occasionally
it appears in that grade of morbid
excitement which I have called, meta-
-natural hunger.

After what has been said of the cause
of hunger you will easily understand
the ^{nature of} cause of thirst. It is ~~inspired~~
~~inspired~~ ~~by the stomach~~ is like hunger a
disease, ~~and~~ induced by natural morbid
excitement, ~~that it is~~ ^{produced by local or} ~~the~~ ^{general}

This debility is generally broken by fear, pain, & debility, and by certain acid substances the abstraction of the vessels acting directly upon the senses.

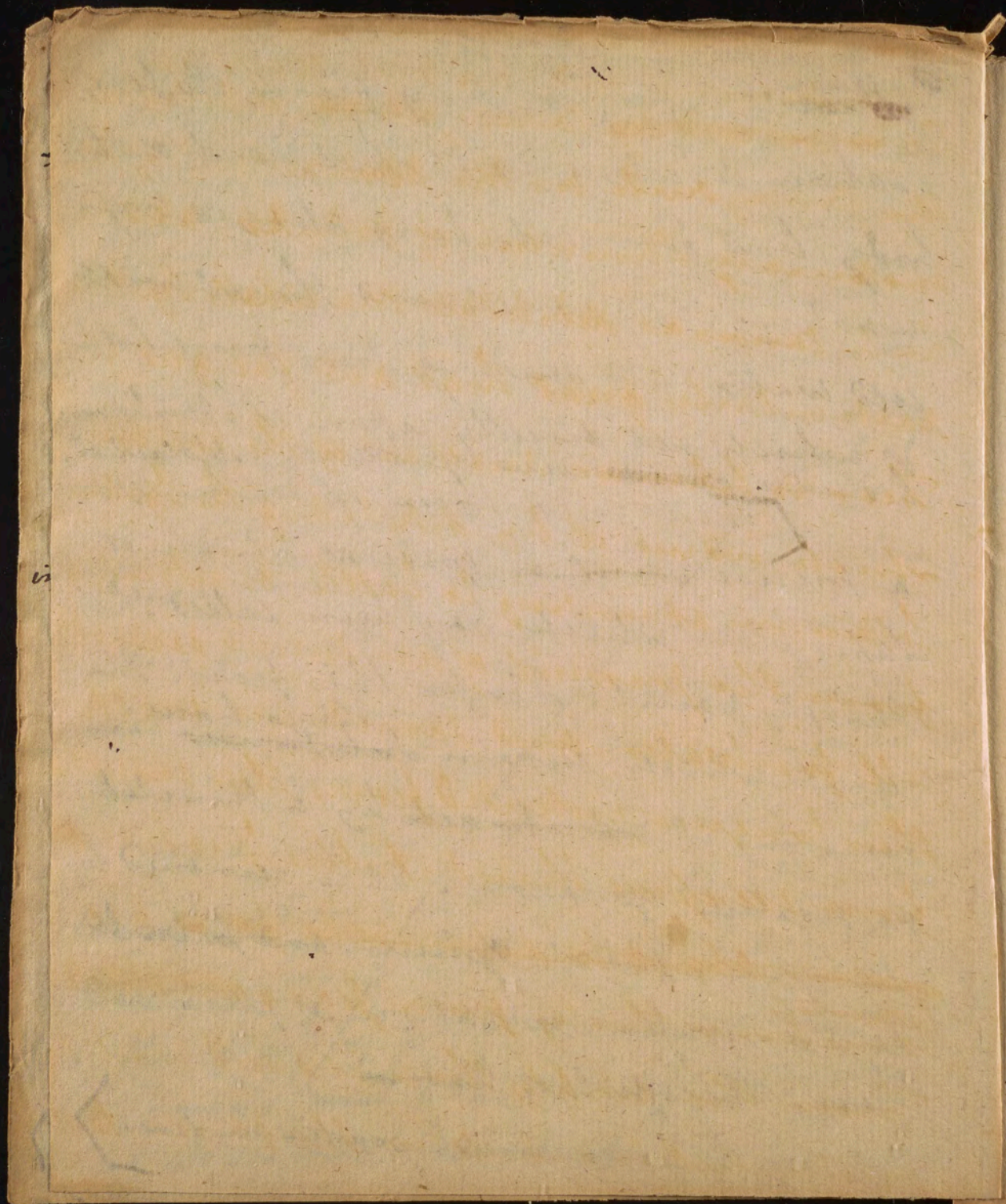
These are ~~lost~~ principally salt meat, and the fluids of the body rendered ^{by external heat,} acid by the abstraction of Aliment, or the suppression of Urine & perspiration. ^{of the effects of} ~~It is induced likewise by fear.~~ ^{in fear} ~~It is induced likewise by fear.~~ ^{in inducing thirst, battles furnish constant} ~~of this I can give no proofs.~~

Soldiers generally call for water in marches, ~~is~~ meeting an enemy, also in flying from them. Thirst is induced likewise in some instances by the fear of surgical operations, also by speaking in public in persons not accustomed to it. of the effects of pain we see instances in persons ~~who~~ while submitting to painful operations. Fatigue.

located in the ^{15.2.} ~~larynx~~ ^{this} I infer not only from its sen-
-sation directing us to that part of the
body, but from its being allayed by
washing the mouth and throat with
cold water, and sucking sour fruit both
of which act directly upon it. It is likewise
a disease, ~~induced~~ ^{induced} by natural morbid excitement.

[There is in throat a point or grade at which it
takes place which has been called the
thirsty point. I infer this from the
effects which certain ^{things have} ~~substances~~ in
removing it ~~which acts~~ by a stimulating
or sedative operation. It is removed by
the stimulus of Opium, and ~~pain~~ ^{is}
by the sedative operation of pain and
fear. The effect of fear is

Hence the Spanish practice in fever



15-3
prejudicing ¹⁵⁻³ are such things as
its ~~causes~~ ^{causes} ~~which~~ debilitate
the forces, such as the abstraction of the
customary Stimulus of Drinks, and by
such causes as debilitate the whole system
particularly great heat and fatigue.

Fear is likewise another of the causes
which induce it by debilitating the system.
Soldiers in advancing to battle, or retreating
from the pursuit of an enemy generally
call for water, and sometimes with
their tongues protruded from their mouths
from excessive thirst. Public Speakers ~~are~~
~~likewise~~ ~~about to debilitate~~ ~~for~~ are
likewise sometimes thirsty from fear and ~~often~~
from the debility thus induced morbid
excitement is induced in the forces. But

✓ It is sometimes chased away by
Sleep. In this case a more powerful disease
cures a weaker one ^{that is the cause} ~~with the same~~
of Sleep cures the morbid excitement
of thirst, as it does many other light
diseases. -

15.4.

it is sometimes induced by causes which
act directly upon the fœces. These
are salt taking in undue quantities in
our Aliment, ~~which~~ also ~~by~~ the excessive
~~loss~~ of the fluids acquired by the abstrac-
-tion of Aliment, ~~and~~ or the suppression
of the acid Discharges of Urine, and
perspiration. It occurs in fever from the latter
causes.

It is induced likewise by pain, ~~by~~
~~opium~~, and ^{by} intoxication, ~~both~~ ^{both} of which
act by throwing morbid excitement upon
the fœces. —

It is removed by Opium which
acts by equalizing excitement, ~~and~~ as
it does in many other local diseases. ✓

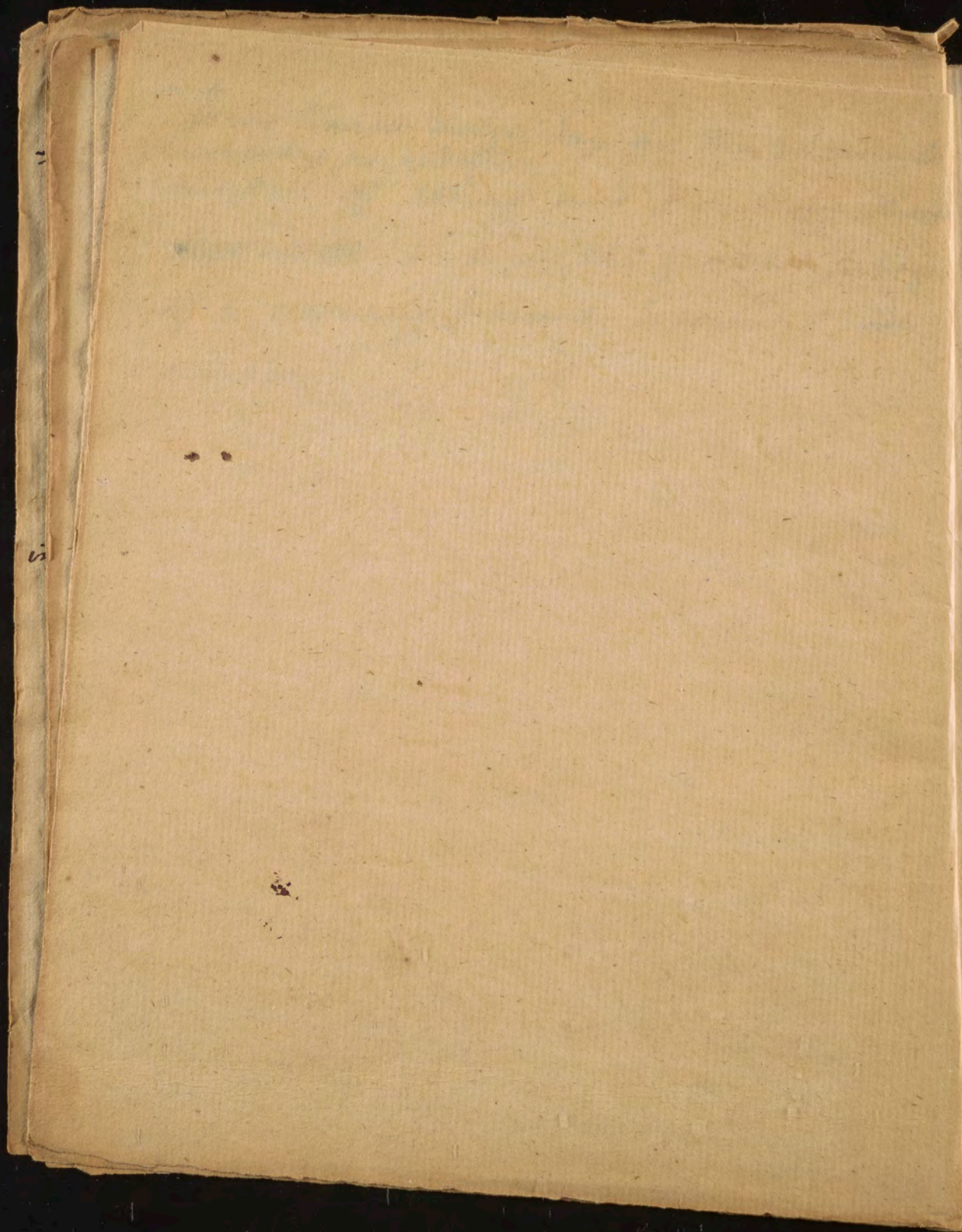
In extreme thirst we call only
for water - and for this plain ^{reason.} ~~and~~

✓ I cannot dismiss ~~that~~ the subject of
hunger & thirst being diseases, without
taking notice of their ^{correspondence} ~~correspondence~~ with the
^{certain} phenomena which take place in the
natural animal world. ~~Storms~~ ^{calms} create
storms, & storms calms - peace produces
war & war peace. - ^{In like manner} ~~the~~ health produces
disease; and disease health, by necessary
& immutable laws of nature. ^{Let} ~~the~~
we not ~~suppose the body to be~~ assign
the divine wisdom or goodness in any
of them. In the human body the dis-
eases of hunger & thirst are kindly given
to us ^{not only} to prompt us to eat & drink, but
greatly to increase the pleasure of both
by means of contrast. The cure there-
fore of those two diseases three, or
four over one leaf.

— four times every day by the pleasant
stimulating or sedative
remedies of eating and drinking, should
in ~~be~~ excite us, the grateful feelings
of a recovery from a transient indis-
-position.

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15-6 18-5

more easily it is digested. Forty five grains of flesh well masticated and the same quantity not masticated were swallowed in a tube. In the usual time of digestion, 18 grains of the former, and but four grains of the latter were dissolved. ~~The~~ The following circumstances ~~in the~~ respecting the teeth deserve our notice. 1 We shed them ~~when~~ in childhood, because the first set ~~do~~ do not grow with the jaw. If this were not the case, they would be ~~not~~ separated from the jaw, and of course, ^{be} weak and easily broken. The second set of teeth grow from new alveolar processes. They are incapable of reintegration.

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2 The teeth are inserted in a part of the jaw, which is of a spongy nature. This is wisely intended to prevent their being injured by concussion.

3 They are of a conical figure which enables them to bear more pressure than if they were perfectly square.

4 The upper jaw teeth or molars have three prongs in order probably to prevent their entering the nostrum maxillare. They are ^{it} ~~are~~ surrounded it.

5 Carnivorous animals ^{and prey} cut ⁱⁿ their food only - Grassivorous animals ^{cut and} grind their food only. Man does both. The projection of the upper foreteeth over the lower foreteeth ~~prevents~~ prevents both being injured ~~in~~ or unnecessarily ⁱⁿ.

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worn in the Act of grinding. —

The Aliment During its mastication is moistened by the saliva which is poured forth by the act of mastication from the parotid, the sublingual and maxillary glands. The tongue serves the important purpose of moving the raw food into such parts of the mouth as to favour the action of the teeth upon it. It afterwards protrudes it into the fauces, from whence it passes by the tonsils, Velum palati, and Epiglottis assisted by the action of a great number of

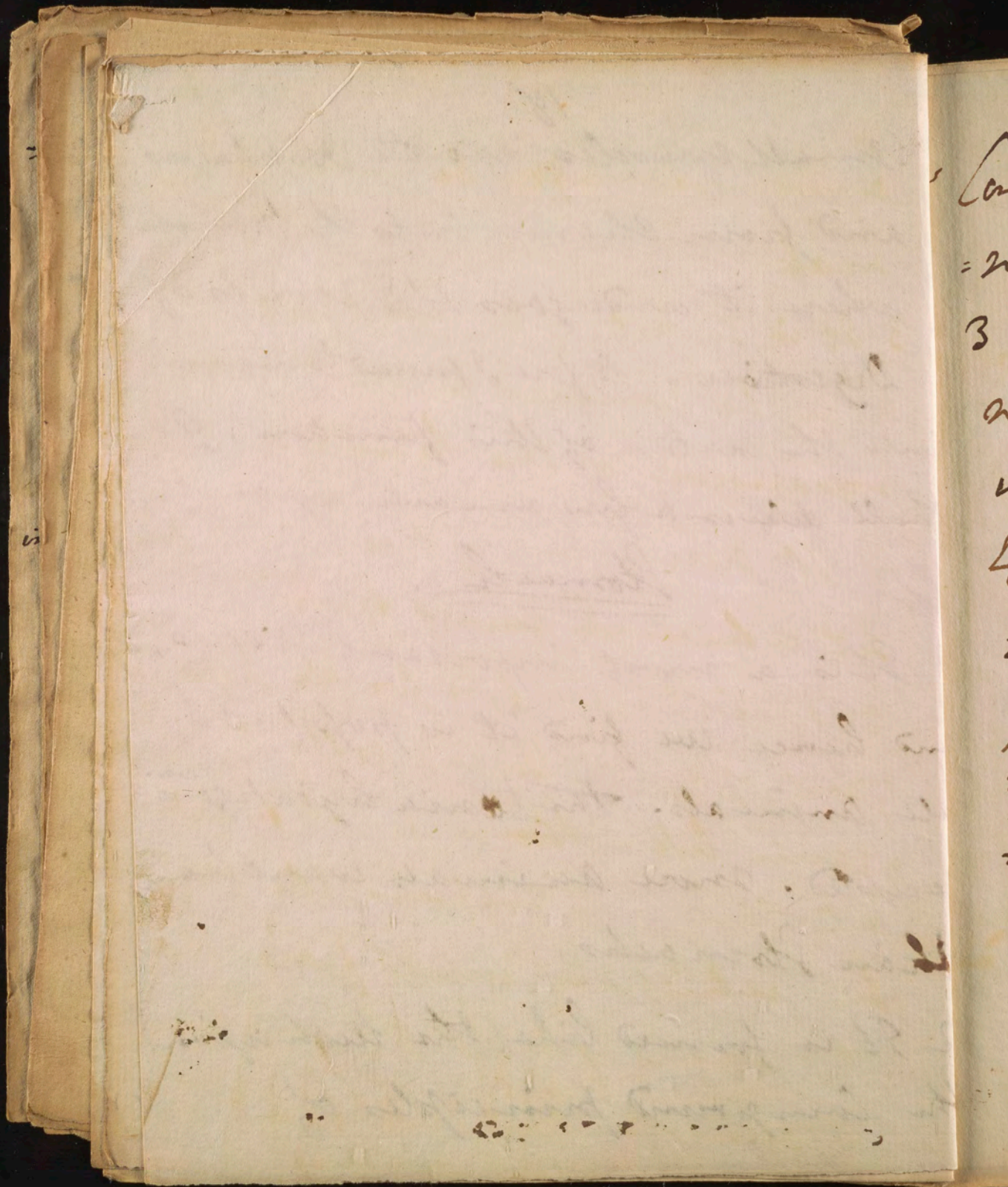
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small muscles into the Oesophagus
and from thence into the Stomach
where it undergoes the process of
Digestion. Before I proceed to inquire
into the nature of this function, I
shall deliver a few remarks upon the
Stomach.

1 It is a most important viscus,
and hence we find it is possessed by
all animals; the *Tænia hydatigena*^{des.}
excepted. More animals want brains
than Stomachs.

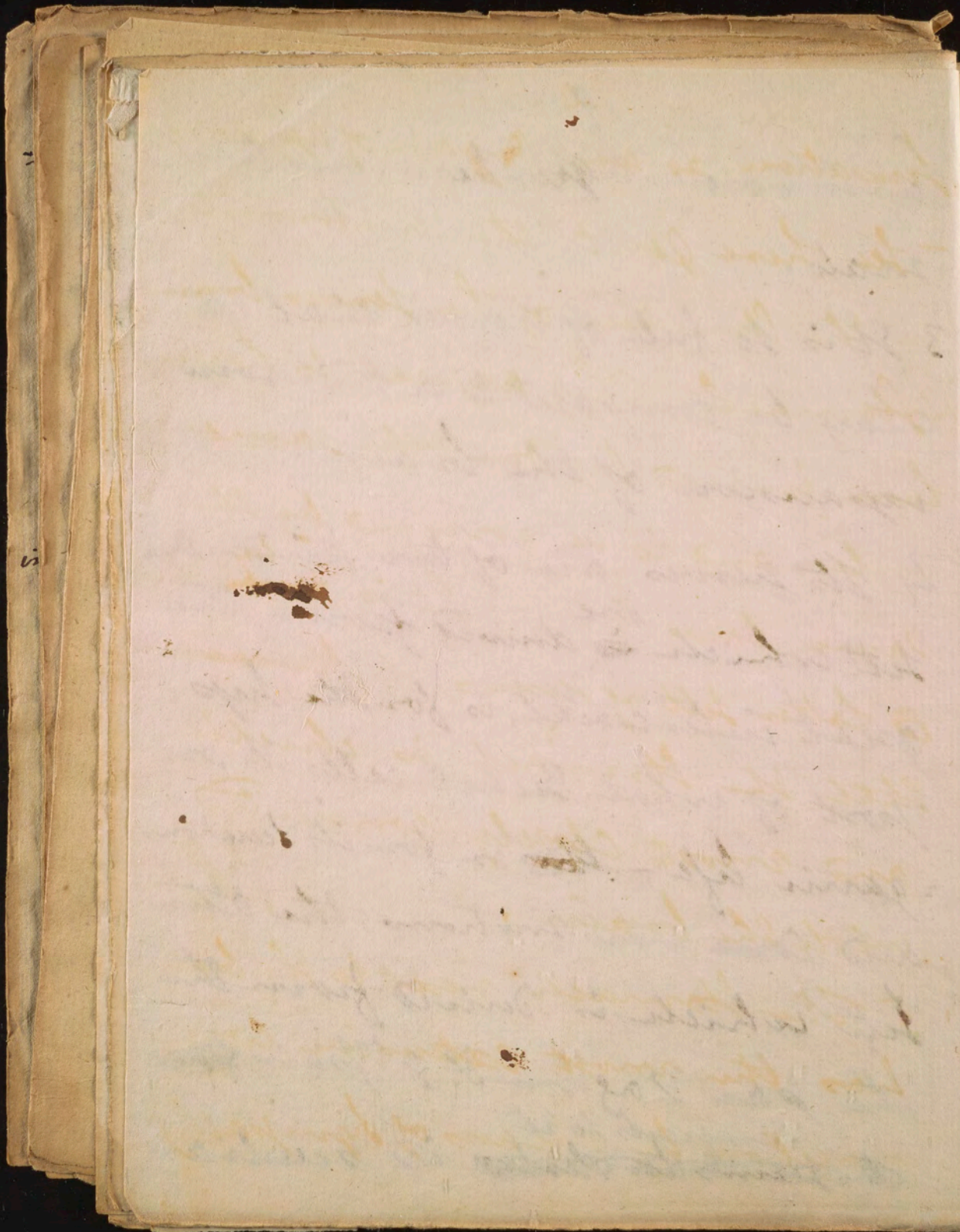
2 It is formed like the teeth upon
the compound principles of



Carnivorous & Herbivorous Ani-
-mals.

3 It is so full of nerves that it
may be compared to a tremendous
expansion of the brain.

4 Its nerves are of two kinds. One
set which ^{are} ~~is~~ derived from the
great intercostal, is for the life:
- part of what Bichat calls its or-
-ganic life; ~~the~~ or for its sensation,
and common motions, the other
set which is derived from the
the par Vagus & 8th pair ~~from~~
^{imparts to it,}
~~it seems to develop~~ its peculiar



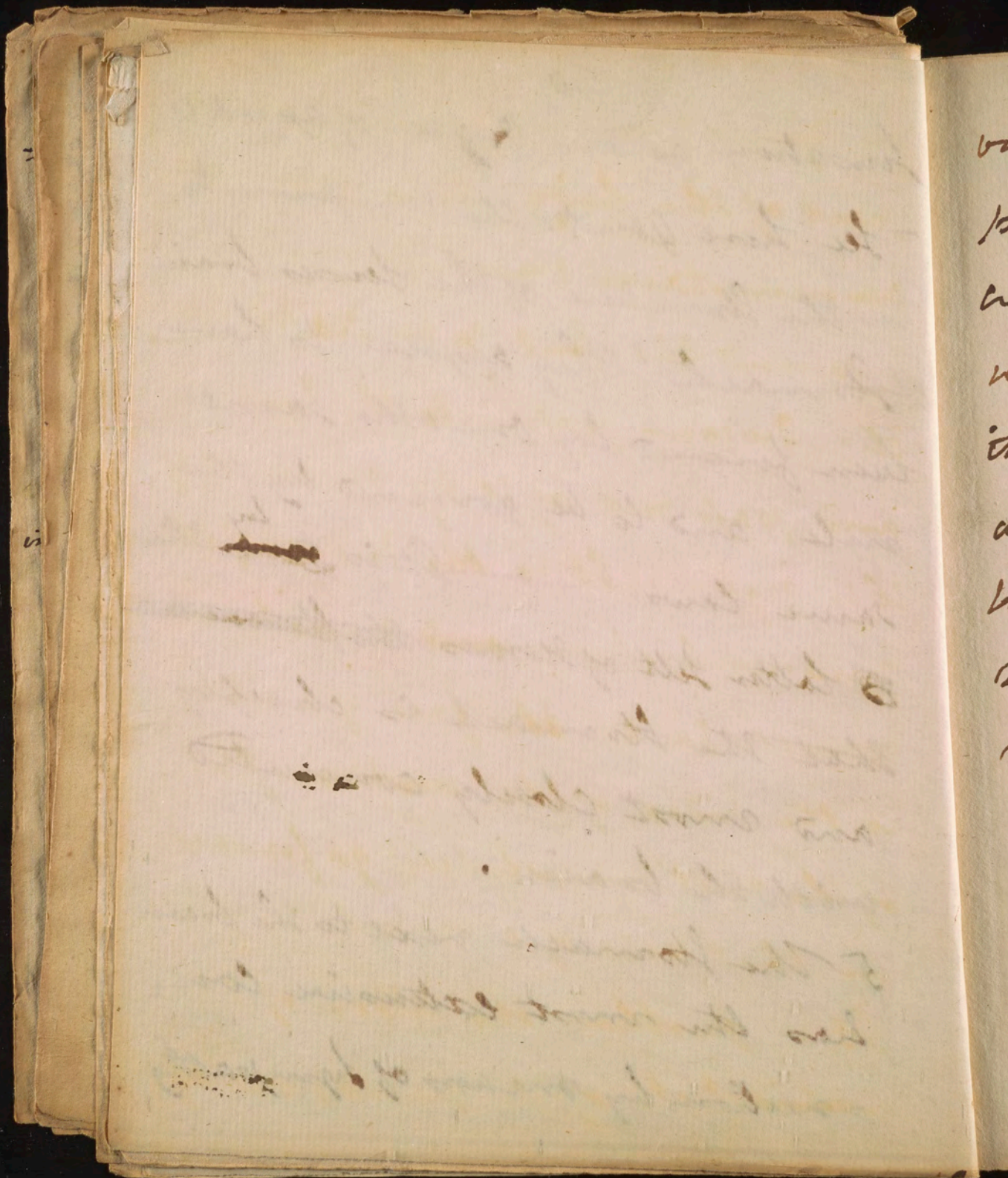
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Innervation as an Organ of Appetite.

- See! here Gent: the uniformity
in the structure of the senses. brain
& stomach! They appear to have
been formed by one & the same
rule, and to be governed by the
same laws. — It is ~~by~~ ^{by} the

the latter felt of Nerves ~~the stomach~~
that the stomach is chiefly
and most closely connected
with the brain.

5 The stomach next to the brain
has the most extensive con-
= nection by means of sympathy



or Association with every other
 part of the body. It is from this
 circumstance Van Helmont
 supposed the soul to be seated in
 it. Diseases pass into the system,
 and pass out of it by means of
 this organ. It is the index of the
 nervous system, ~~and~~ nearly as
 much so as the face of a clock
 is the index of the ~~motion~~ state
 of the motions which go forward
 in that piece of machinery.
 It is further the index of the
~~state~~ state of the mind, ~~and~~

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~~the brain~~. It becomes as never
to lose sight of it in our inquiries
into the seat, and grades of disease.

6 In its function as ^{an organ of} ~~a digestion~~
digestion, it performs a very
high office, such as the Alchemists
have in vain sought for in their
crucibles, and that is a power of
transmutation. It changes the
~~the~~ nature of the most heteroge-
neous substances when taken into
it, and converts them into a matter
from which are derived chyme, chyle,
blood, and all the secretions of the
body. = p. 624

